



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Measures against rats—Stegomyia calopus present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports:

Week ended July 4. Estimated population, 6,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. As a prophylactic measure against plague the health officers of Puntarenas, San Jose, and Limon are offering by public notices to buy all rats delivered to them. Heavy rains, especially at night, are very frequent. A few mosquitoes, *Anopheles* and *Stegomyia calopus* are present.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 28	Sarnia.....	New York.....	44	52	4
28	San Jose.....	Boston.....	46	6	0
30	Hispania.....	Mobile.....	20	0	1
July 1	Preston.....	New Orleans.....	35	6	22
2	Taunton.....	do.....	24	4	0
3	Manistee.....	New York.....	47	3	0

Two bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed and certificates issued to 9 passengers bound for Colon.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Inspection of houses and water deposits—Mosquitoes abundant—Status of yellow fever at Daiquiri.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, July 13:

Week ended July 11.

Vessels inspected.....	13
Bills of health issued.....	16
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	835
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	725
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued.....	34
Certificates issued to passengers bound for New York.....	96
Certificates issued to passengers bound for southern ports.....	166
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	4

The sanitary department reports for the week 12,737 house inspections and the detection of 35 deposits of larvæ, of which 14 proved to be those of the genus *Stegomyia*.

The rainy season being now well advanced, mosquitoes are abundant everywhere, especially in the interior. The various species of the genus *Culex*, especially *C. sollicitans*, *C. tæniorhynchus*, and *C. pipiens*, are the most annoying. The two former, being salt-marsh mosquitoes, breeding in crab holes and other natural receptacles along the sea coast, their extermination is practically impossible, and, moreover, being strong fliers, they invade not only the city, but the most remote country districts.

The yellow fever expert detailed by the superior board of health to investigate sanitary conditions in and about the mining camp of Daiquiri, Province of Santiago, reports that yellow fever has been continuously present in the district since April last, the number of cases in the succeeding months being unknown. He made positive diagnoses in 4 cases and obtained notes of 10 others recovered. Since that date (July 8) 4 more cases have been reported, leaving 7 under treatment at the close of the week. Daiquiri has been quarantined, and a detention camp opened near Santiago, where all persons coming from the mines will be detained for a period of 5 days. A rigid marine quarantine has also been declared against the port.

New yellow fever cases at Daiquiri.

Doctor Amesse further reports:

July 18. Sanitary department reports two new cases (yellow fever) at Daiquiri.

July 20. One new case at Daiquiri and four cases discharged recovered, leaving 2 now under treatment.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Julia to destroy mosquitoes—Daiquiri quarantined on account of yellow fever—Precautions relative to departure of nonimmunes—Disinfection measures.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 7 and 10:

Week ended July 4. Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. The Cuban steamship *Julia*, bound for San Juan, P. R., via Santo Domingo, was fumigated to kill mosquitoes.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in this city during the week.

July 10. Quarantine has been declared against Daiquiri and a cordon of troops put around the town.

It is probable that there have been 15 cases of yellow fever there, all told, since April, most of which were diagnosed as nephritis.

Nonimmunes wishing to leave will have to comply with one of two conditions, viz: (1) Come to Santiago by sea, and go to the quarantine station at Cayo Duan, in this bay, for 5 days' observation; or (2) deposit security that they will not leave Santiago, and that they will report to have their temperature and pulse taken daily for 5 days.

A disinfecting gang of over 100 men went, July 4, to fumigate the whole of Daiquiri. Among them are 4 trained inspectors to supervise the work.

No new cases are reported to date at Daiquiri.

CURAÇAO.

Fatal yellow fever case; imported.

Consul Cheney reports:

During the week ended July 3 one fatal case of yellow fever occurred. This is the first case to occur in Curaçao for several years. The patient came from Puerto Cabello. The case was promptly quarantined in hospital and every care has been taken to prevent development of other cases. No case of yellow fever has originated at Curaçao for seven years.